

The Hebrew

וְחַיִּי עוֹלָם נֶטַע בְּתוֹכֵנוּ "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MOSES LODGE, NO. 66, I. O. B. B., BY G. N. HERRMAN, G. N. A., MAY 25, 1865.

My Brethren:—Since we have occupied the honored position of G. N. A. in this district, we have installed six lodges.

On each of those occasions we spoke of subjects interesting to the Order, in which we have endeavored to answer the objection so frequently urged as to our being a secret organization. We have pointed out the duties of a B'nai Brith, we have stated our views as to the duty which the Order owes to Judaism; we have also pointed out the character of the true Israelite in the person of Mordecai and typified Haman as the enemy of the Hebrews. And again we have dilated upon the manner in which a lodge should be constituted.

Having thus taken up so many themes heretofore, we are somewhat perplexed in our choice for a subject on this occasion.

On gazing around me, I do not see the youth of Israel assembled who require instruction and information. No, those present are men of matured age, and their silvery locks betoken that many of them have already passed beyond the meridian of life. These men have known Israel at a time when it was a dangerous thing to be called a Jew, they have seen, in the earlier portion of this century, the trouble and the "golds" in which our brethren dwelt, and now they have reached that age when true freedom can be enjoyed, and when the Hebrew is on a level with his fellow mortal.

That you joined us for the purpose of satisfying your feelings of curiosity, I cannot believe, but I will suppose that you have been induced to enroll yourselves among us that you may lend your aid in the furtherance of the divine principles of our Order, of elevating our people to the highest point of morality, humanity and learning.

As you bear the name of that greatest of all men, "Moses," we shall on this occasion do as Moses did, who, when he was grown up, went out unto his brethren and looked unto their burdens.

Let us this day go among our brethren, the Israelites of our city, and see them as we find them in their different positions, in their religious assemblages, in their associations and in their civil life. And as Moses wished to better the condition of his brethren and desired to raise up a "Kingdom of Priests and holy people," we will take as our text the words found in the portion of the Thora read on last Sabbath, Leviticus, Chap. xxii. verses 32 and 33, as follows:

"And ye shall not profane my holy name, so that I may be sanctified among the children of Israel, I am the Lord who sanctified you, that brought you out of the land of Egypt to be your God, I am the Lord."

It was the mission of Israel to sanctify the name of God, and truly did he prove it. We need not look to the days of a Daniel, of a Chananiah Michael and Assayah, for examples of devotedness to principle. In every age we find heroes among our people, they endured tortures and the martyrdom of the stake, but they could not be subdued, they could not be conquered.

Many, very many are these individuals who sacrificed their lives for their principles and belief.

"They were stronger than the lion and swifter than the eagle to do the will of their Heavenly Father."

It was Israel's duty to become a holy people, and it had to sacrifice its life in the performance of that duty.

Thanks to Almighty Providence the days of the Inquisition are past, the nations of the world begin to appreciate freedom, and with them Israel begins to enjoy true happiness. We need not sacrifice our lives to the upholding of our religion, our duty at the present time is not so much to sanctify the name of God, as it is to guard that ye shall not profane my holy name, in short, words to guard against "Chillul Hashem." We will now consider when the name of God is profaned among us in our public and private lives; and, firstly, in looking at our religious places of worship there is to be found a conglomeration of different views and nations. Here you find every nationality represented; there are Polish and German, Portuguese and Hollander, French and Bohemian; and if you desire reform you can have it, from the doing away of the "B'mah Madlikin" to the abolishment of covered heads during worship. If orthodoxy is wanted, it is in the usual so-called style down to the middle aged "Beth Hamadrash." The choice is satisfactory to those who care nothing for true Judaism; but to him who has the welfare of Israel at heart it must be heartrending and unsatisfactory. What are the benefits and results of these divisions? They are very few; it helps some individuals to be "Parnassim," it gives "Chasanim" opportunities of obtaining situations which scarcely support them, and it gives those of our Christian congregations who may have a second-hand church for sale (one that is of no use to them) a chance to sell it at a good price to one of our numerous so-called split congregations. But the disadvantages are much greater. Of the thirty congregations, only two have preachers, none have teachers, and all urge the plea, that they can't afford it; "there is no union, and there is no strength." The split goes still

further; when the holidays are approaching, there are places of worship arising in every direction, "Chevras," but very often enterprising speculators hire rooms, and we then read in the secular newspapers, advertised under a shining, holy name, that worship will be held at such and such a place; seats can be had for two, four, or six shillings; not seldom those places of worship are located over a public or drinking saloon, to the disgrace of Israel. This is, in our opinion, profaning the name of God. When we look at the many societies, we find the same division. We mean to give every association credit for what good they do, but very often we ask an Israelite to what society he belongs, the answer is that he joined his society because there is a "Beth Hakfores" there. The order of B'nai Brith also buries its dead and provides for its widows and orphans, but it does not encourage men to join it who seek for places of interment. Our lodges are for life and the living. It rests upon the fundamental doctrine of the Thora, the tree of life; we ask men to come among us and live, both in this and the other world. There is another class of societies to which our attention should be directed for a few moments. I refer to the so-called sociable organizations, societies of earthly enjoyments, if you will. These, pretending to be devoted to Harmony and Progress in the Allemania style, display their advanced state of Judaism by giving their balls and soirees on Friday nights, and their picnics on Saturday afternoons. These at times also indulge in dramatic performances, but alas, in the latter entertainments there prevails the spirit of monotony; the actors are always the same, and the playing card is the great star performer!

If we take a view of the Israelites of the present day in their civil and social bearing, we will find occasion to notice that the words of our text are not out of place, even when there applied, "Profane not my holy name, for I am the Lord that brought you out of Egypt."

Our sages were wont to say that our forefathers were freed from bondage for three reasons: firstly, they had not changed their name, secondly they did not change their language, and lastly they did not calumniate or slander.

As children of Jacob they came to Egypt, and as such they went forth from it; they saw no merit, no cause for pride in adopting names for themselves to suit the fashion or the priesthood of idolatrous Egypt. They never considered that "Mortimer" would sound better than "Moses," or that "Susan" rhymes more than "Sarah." But we wish not here to be understood in the light of asserting that in the name there is always nothing; by no means, sometimes a difference in designation is of great importance, and a change may be made for the better; but when names are varied merely to conceal our relationship with Jews or with the Hebrew race, then it becomes a most sinful act. Our forefathers were more persecuted, endured more oppression and suffering for conscience sake than ourselves, yet they remained ever steadfast, ever firm, not only to their religion, but even to their name; they were prouder, and delighted to be known as Jews. While we of the present day are ashamed, to a certain extent, to acknowledge our lineage, and annex prefix, subtract letters and syllables on our real names so as to remove the original Hebrew jingle that they may have! Again, turning to another portion of our text. Ask the parents and guardians of our youth what they desire their children to learn, and the answer will soon be forthcoming. The father advocates reading, writing, and ciphering, perhaps also a few of the modern languages, and perchance will give them a slight taste of the ancients, in the shape of Latin or Greek. The mother, on the other hand, prefers her offspring to devote themselves to the study of music, dancing, and all the fashionable arts of life. Who of them, however, say that Hebrew should be taught; who care to give their children religious educations? One hour per week for the latter branch is amply sufficient, according to the refined notions of the present day. We agree with some, and say that the child should learn everything, if possible, but when you instruct him in the languages, when you reveal to him the beauties of a Cicero, a Homer, or a Plato, you should also lift the curtain from the hidden charms of the Hebrew.

This language has attractions far greater than others. For it is a dialect in which the light of knowledge was given to the world, the language in which the prophets predicted and our judges judged; the tongue in which the Psalms were written that even at the present day enliven the hearts of all civilized men, whether belonging to Jewish or to other denominations.

How can we call the Hebrew a dead language, a thing of the past! Truly, our forefathers were released from bondage because "they spake not evil against one another."

What a change our times present in this respect to the days of old? On all sides we hear the sound of dissensions, petty squabbles, &c. Thus feelings of jealousy and covetousness prevail among our co-religionists disgraceful to contemplate.

One cannot bear to see his brother succeed in a certain sphere of life which the former is zealous of the praises that he receives. And although he may be mentally incapable or otherwise incompetent to occupy the position which his neighbor holds, still, like the dog in the manger, he would deprive him of his just reward, although the calumniator himself cannot thereby make his condition any the better for it. Thus it is that our co-religionists are so much divided, and are in many cases so weak. Jealous slanders and similar vices corrupt the members of our race. "A divided house will always fall," and as long as we remain jealous of the success of one another and endeavor secretly or publicly to undermine our neighbor's character or position so long will it be before we will be able to claim or deserve the respect and esteem of fellow-citizens.

When one of us becomes great, is worthy of commendation, let us be proud that he belongs to us, that he is Jew, and add our mite in elevating him further in the ladder of fame and honor, if not for his own sake at least for our own.

The speaker continued much further and

finally concluded his remarks with some wholesome advice to the members of the new lodge in the conducting of their meetings, &c.

His address was listened to with great attention by the audience, who frequently manifested their appreciation of its merits and worth.

THE UNIVERSAL ISRAELITISH ALLIANCE.

The Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Editor of the New York Jewish Messenger, has received the following letter from M. Cremieux, President of The Universal Israelitish Alliance:

PARIS, May 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR AND CO-RELIGIONIST:—The Central Committee of the Universal Israelitish Alliance have, on various occasions, issued appeals throughout the different parts of the world, in behalf of the sacred mission they have imposed upon themselves, from a deep sense of humanity and religious duty. This mission has for its objects:

1. To contribute everywhere to the emancipation and moral progress of the Israelites.
2. To lend effectual assistance to those who suffer for the sake of our religion.
3. To encourage all publications calculated to attain these ends.

Our fathers, in times of woe and trial, could only offer up their prayers to the Almighty for the oppressed and persecuted; but, thanks to Heaven, these times are no more! A new era has dawned upon us Jews of enlightened Europe and America. We enjoy at last the precious boon of civil and political liberty. Free, untrammelled, should our hearts remain cold and callous, when so many of our brethren in distant countries are still groping in the darkness of ignorance, and groaning under the iron hand of political and religious oppression? Are we not rather in honor and duty bound to use all our energies, to unite our efforts, our means, our social influence, our civilizing power, to raise them from their present state of abjection and misery? It is this course which both religion and humanity command us to pursue, and the Universal Israelitish Alliance have no other object at heart.

The Jews of all parts of Europe, and of the most popular cities of the Orient and Africa, generous and eminent men of all denominations, actuated by the noblest motives of justice and philanthropy, have heartily responded to our call. Several congregations of West India, and other islands of America, have also elicited their appreciation of our efforts, and California especially has shown that in the golden land Jewish feeling is active and alive; from the other parts of the United States, owing to the troubled condition of affairs, but few tokens of sympathy have been given to our work of love. But the prospects of approaching peace are brightening; we feel, therefore, confident that an appeal made now to our American brethren in behalf of the cause, will meet with a ready and hearty response, and it is upon your kind personal influence, dear sir, that we rely for success. There is no country in the world where the Israelites have more reason to be thankful to God than in America, where they fully enjoy all the rights and privileges of free citizens, and we are happy to add there is none where benevolence and charity are practiced in a more liberal and fraternal spirit. Under those circumstances, we are convinced that you will not for a moment hesitate to favor us with your cooperation, in order to enlist the sympathies of the Hebrews in your country for the sacred sake we advocate. Let local and state committees be formed all over America, let subscriptions be raised, free donations be offered in every congregation, although this is no congregational affair, but a matter of the highest importance for our race, and in which every one, irrespective of personal opinion about Reform or Orthodoxy, should feel the warmest interest; then the Jews both of the new and old continent will form a vast and sacred union of brotherly love for the benefit of our down-trodden brethren who are still deprived of the blessings we enjoy.

The Alliance, which numbers already over 4,000 members, have, with limited means, done much on several trying occasions, as in Morocco, Tunis, &c. Not only do we give pecuniary assistance to the helpless driven from their homes by fanatical mobs, but we solicit, and in many instances obtain, the powerful intervention of friendly and humane governments; not only do we endeavor to alleviate the sufferings of the present, but by establishing schools for the young in the most important cities of Asia and Africa, as in Tangier, Tetuan, Damascus, Bagdad, Smyrna and Salonica, we have laid down the foundation of a happier future. The old prejudice against Judaism and Jews will gradually be removed, their social and moral condition everywhere elevated, and Israel, the standard-bearer of Truth and Fraternity among mankind, will show herself up to and worthy of her glorious destiny upon earth.

We send you herewith several documents as a guide for the preliminary steps toward a regular organization. It is our intention to have all such documents published in English if, as we sincerely trust, you will be successful in your praiseworthy efforts. Should you wish for more information, please let us know; should the constitution and by-laws of the society, of which you find herewith a copy, be deemed susceptible of improvement or amendment by the majority of American subscribers, their remarks on the subject will be duly considered by the Central Committee, and submitted for action to the general meeting of members held annually.

As for ourselves, dear sir, we should be personally grateful to you for a speedy and favorable response to the present call.

Most respectfully and cordially yours, the President, A. CREMIEUX.

The Senate of Frankfurt is about to nominate M. Meyer-Charles de Rothschild as one of its members.

Music Lessons.—Signor Muzio is about forming classes for instruction in singing. This city sufficiently abounds in teachers of this art, but in comparison with a tutor like Muzio, they all sink in the shade. Information can be had at the rooms, 11 Cosmopolitan Hotel.

THE ENGLISH JEWS IN 1739.

After a long series of oppression and persecutions, the Jews, heavily fined and banished from England in 1287, returned under a promise of security, and were naturalized by act of parliament, May, 1754. This gave great offence to the masses, and the government succumbing to unreasoning clamor, caused the law to be repealed the following year. They were recognized as citizens of France in 1799, and, under the auspices of Napoleon I. they held a Sanhedrin at Paris, August 12, 1806. A protracted struggle occurred in our own parliament, on the subject of removing their disabilities, but they are now finally erased from the Statute Book. In 1730 there were but three Hebrew Synagogues in London—Bevis Marks—for Portuguese Jews, Duke's Place—for German Jews, Magpie-alley—ditto.

The secure position now occupied by this people in England has much increased the number of their sanctuaries, and wherever a few families become located some small building or even a room, as at Islington, is licensed for the celebration of their peculiar rites. Persistent efforts are made to gain proselytes to Christianity from their ranks, but they cling with wonderful tenacity to the ancient faith, a circumstance doubly accountable as, in their palmy days, they perpetually practised heathen superstitions. The charity of the Jewish people in Maitland's time was as remarkable as in our own. The wealthier merchants of that persuasion were then Portuguese, and by a vote in their chief congregation, £2,000 was annually raised to defray the charges accruing from the synagogue and poor. Here is a statement of some of the various items of expense:—To a priest, £100; two readers, £100; three schoolmasters, £120; two physicians for the poor, £60; an apothecary and for medicines, £125; two clerks, £80; distressed brethren in the Holy Land, £80; to redeem captive brethren, £60; two surgeons for the poor £60; total, £785. This sum was raised pro rata from 210 persons, the amount varying from 10s. to £15 and two per cent. on all goods and stocks, bought or sold on foreign commissions. If there was any deficiency, it was made good out of the Sabbath offerings. They also had numerous societies for the relief of the sick and indigent. The Orphan Society educated twelve boys, who had yearly a suit of grey cloth, a warm coat every winter, and 5s. a month in money. These children were carefully instructed in Hebrew literature, in addition to ordinary instruction, and when sent from the asylum after a probation of at least three years, each youth received a purse of £20 for his advancement in the world. The second was the Theological Society, consisting of the Chief Priest and fifteen assistants, who had salaries for expounding the ancient Scriptures, after the Rabbinical text. The Valetudinarian Society was appointed to carry out the directions of the physicians and surgeons, to furnish necessities to the sick and destitute, and to bury the dead with due regard to the Hebrew ordinances. The Circumcision Society provided godfathers and godmothers for poor male infants; when the rite was performed, their office being not to give security for bringing up the children in the Jewish faith, but to vouch for their circumcision, if disputed. Each poor parent on such occasions received two guineas. They also gave each poor stranger at the time of his circumcision one guinea, and the same sum to every poor woman who was delivered of a male child. There was also a society for clothing the naked. It was thought shameful to leave such necessitous persons to be relieved by strangers. They were natural guardians of their own poor.

They carefully observed various customs which with them, had the force of laws. The elders of the Synagogue (five in number) met twice a week—on Sundays and Wednesdays; on the first they heard and determined all controversies among their people, for none was allowed to commence a process in any court of Judicature without the immediate permission of their elders; and if the rule was broken the offender was fined £10 or ordered to ask pardon for his fault in the most public of the full assembly. If he proved contumacious and refused to make satisfaction, he was forthwith excommunicated, and prohibited from joining in any religious services. If the offender died impenitent, he was denied Jewish burial, until retribution was made to the congregation by his executors. On Wednesdays the elders met to receive petitions from needy folks for pensions, or for small loans. Probably, these excellent customs were traditionally derived from the practice of the Hebrew people while wandering in the wilderness, where Moses appointed a sort of patriarchal court, to hear and determine on the complaints and quarrels of his wayfaring brethren. None of these admirable customs have fallen into disuse among the Jews of our own day. They are still remarkable for the fraternal kindness they manifest on behalf of the poor, and especially for not confining their visits to the house of mourning; they provide, wherever the means of the family make it desirable, the wedding feast and the bridal garments. It is thought an opprobrium to marry without a pleasant gathering of the relations of the newly wedded couple, and no disgrace attaches to those who are assisted to make merry. After many years' experience, at a weekly board for the relief of the poor, we never saw an instance of a Jew or Jewess pleading poverty, or seeking admission to the workhouse. Nor is Hebrew benevolence exhausted in relieving the wants of Hebrew sufferers. While the Christian community are protected from appeals on account of the descendants of Abraham, the wealthy Jewish merchants cherish no narrow prejudices against classes separated from them by broad distinctions of faith. Fully admitting the claims of a common brotherhood, they gladly dispensed their abundance to all who share in the "heritage of woe," of which all Adam's offspring must sooner or later partake.

In the present age, where there is much doubt, and even scepticism, and men's intellects are sharpened by endless controversy on deeply exciting questions in relation to both worlds, it is delightful to notice that the bitterness of theological disputation is fast dying out, that writers, however earnest, do not think it essential to indulge in hard words, and would blush to be found bespitting an opponent with the dirty

epithets so freely employed by Milton and Salmassius. The leaders of the great dissenting bodies are generally highly accomplished scholars, and entitled to mix on equal terms with the teachers and doctors of the old universities. The fond caprices of feeble minds still occasionally run into strange forms of action. Theology, the gravest and noblest of sciences, is too often rendered absurd by the eccentric phases it assumes. An old but harmless sect, called Sandemanians, probably from their founder, have a chapel in the north of London, where periodical meetings are held to celebrate love feasts, consisting, not of symbolical food, but of an abundant and capriciously-cooked dinner, a large portion of the premises being set apart for the kitchen of the congregation. This is harmless, though, perhaps, irrelevant. We must not say the same of the Mormon madness, which has besotted so many of our simple country people, and led them to wear out their lives in the miserable servitude of the Salt Lake. Nothing since the drivellings of Johanna Southcote and her followers could be worse. It is a source of satisfaction, however, to believe that no existing sect of religionist would now desire to enforce its peculiar dogmas with fire and sword. The highly-gifted Calvin, in his fiery zeal, sanctioned the burning of Servetus, and was still revered as an apostle. Even Cranmer, himself destined to die a martyr's death, was once capable of similar wickedness. Thank God, our evil passions are now restrained, and, what is far better, we no longer seek to convert heretics at the stake.—London Press.

MEXICO.

At Brussels official dispatches have been published describing an engagement in which a portion of the Belgian contingent in Mexico has been cut to pieces. The Belgian Minister of War has ordered the report of "the immense and glorious loss" to be entered on the "orderly books of each regiment, and the almoners have been requested to hold a funeral service for the dead. From the report it appears that two battalions of Belgian volunteers, one commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vandermissen, and the other by Major Tydgadt, were engaged with the French 81st Regiment and a Mexican brigade, all under the French Colonel de Potter, in the pacification of the province of Michoacan, held by Juarist troops under Ortega, Regules, Puebla, &c. The force was divided into separate flying columns. One of these, composed of the Belgian Battalion under Major Tydgadt, was surprised by a force of 3,000 men under Regules at a place called Tacamburo on the 11th of April. The report proceeds:—"Although surprised, Major Tydgadt preserved complete self-possession, concentrated his troops in the church, and disposed himself to resist an enemy more than ten times superior in number. The Juarists seized all the houses, and posted two pieces of artillery in the Great Square, and a third upon an elevation commanding the town at a certain distance. From all the terraces they kept up a heavy fire, supported by balls and shells. Several sorties were made by the besieged Imperials. Captain Eugene de Lannoy, Lieut. Palmaret, and the Sub-Lieutenants Petit and Vandenbosch were thus killed at the head of their companies. These sorties, however, only had the effect of momentarily repulsing the enemy, without breaking his ranks, since the mass of men filling the square and the adjacent streets was so compact that the first ranks charged by the Belgians could not fly on account of the crowd pressing from behind. Major Tydgadt, although wounded in the shoulder, did not quit his post, and continued to give his orders. The Juarists, unable to overcome this obstinate resistance, set fire to the church, the roof of which, being constructed of pine planks, was soon in flames, and fell in. Major Tydgadt, however, still refused to surrender, and took refuge in a sort of redoubt on the left of the church." The report says, in conclusion:—"His small troop was weakened, and its ranks diminished every moment; nevertheless, he ordered a fresh charge with the bayonet and received a second bullet, which pierced his arm. Captain Adjutant Chazal heroically defended the entrance to the redoubt with a handful of men, until he fell, mortally wounded, pierced by three bullets and a bayonet stab. The redoubt was set on fire. The mortar had exhausted its ammunition, and the enemy made head on all sides. Major Tydgadt had the greater part of his officers killed or wounded by his side. He was still eager to defend himself, but the combat had already lasted four hours; his men had no more cartridges, and he was forced to surrender. The losses were great. Captains Chazal and De Lannoy, Lieutenant Palmaret, Sub-Lieutenants Petit and Vandenbosch, Surgeon Lejeune, and Lieutenant Navo, of the Imperatrice Regiment, were killed; and Major Tydgadt, Captain de Schrymakers, Lieut. Carlot and Captain Ganchin were wounded. From 25 to 35 men of the troop were killed, but it is not yet possible exactly to state the number of wounded, as the enemy carried away with him all capable of being transported. Colonel de Potter, pursuing his plan of campaign without intermission, reached Tacamburo on the 16th, where he recovered Tydgadt, who died the same day, Captain Schrymakers, Lieutenant Carlot, and 12 men, wounded. The enemy had buried in the cemetery more than 100 of his dead, and abandoned 42 of his own wounded—among them two officers. At 1 p.m. on the 24th, Colonel de Potter came up with Regules at Yanjucio. He skirmished with his cavalry to give the infantry time to arrive, then launched his columns at the centre of the Juarist line. After a desperate struggle he succeeded in forcing the line, in placing 500 of the enemy hors de combat, and in throwing the remainder into a total rout. For five hours he pursued the fugitive bands, forcing them to leave behind over 100 stragglers or deserters, and to retreat to the most unhealthy portion of the Tierra Caliente, where it was his plan to shut them up. In this magnificent combat of April 24 the squadron of French Hussars covered itself with glory in the arduous period preceding the arrival of the infantry. The Belgian company, then under fire for the first time, vied in dash and daring with the battalion of the 81st, and the artillery, directing its fire with remarkable precision, constantly prevented the hostile lines from being re-formed."

THE RUINS OF AMMON, IN THE HOLY LAND.

For the space of two miles before reaching Ammon, pieces of broken pottery strewn over the ground indicate the approach to the ruins of a great city. The remains of a large isolated building of excellent masonry, with sculptured blocks scattered near it on the ground, first meet the view of the traveller, once, as is supposed, an outer gate of the city, or a triumphal entrance. The castle of Ammon, a large enclosed ruin, occupying entirely the summit of a small steep hill, has the appearance of a fortress. On the other side the wall ascends like a sloping mole, the masonry of which is excellent, the stones being squarely hewn and nicely adjusted, etc. The steep ascent of this ruined mass is passed over large heaps of fallen stones till the eastern gateway is reached, which leads to an open square court, with arched recesses on side, originally open, which had arched doorways facing each other. These were all either wholly closed or partially filled up, with the single exception of a narrow passage just sufficient for the entrance of one man, and of the goats which the Arab keepers drive in here occasionally for shelter during the night. The castle of Ammon having stood since after siege, is turned at last to a couching place for flocks. The empty niches in the walls, adorned as they are by well-sculptured bunches of grapes and vine-leaves, and other carvings of an arabesque pattern, have none to bow before them now, and none to gaze upon them but the senseless herds, who themselves are the unconscious witnesses to the truth of the Word of the living God.

But, looking to that word which abideth forever, and to a covenant yet to be ratified, which holds within its bonds Ammon and all its land, we regard not exclusively the prostration of a stronghold in fulfillment of a prophecy, nor the remnants of a glory that has long departed, but it is rather our proper business here to look around for materials that are fitted for reconstruction, in the time yet to come, when the Children of Israel shall dwell safely, though in the land of their ancient enemies, in their own cities, that shall not stand in any need of castles to defend them, nor of walls or gates to shut out a single foe. These lie plentifully around, enough wherewith to build many mansions.

The castle walls are thick, and denote a remote antiquity; large blocks of stone are piled up without cement, and still hold together as well as if they had been recently placed. The greater part of the wall is entire. Heaps of various ruins are enclosed with them, among which are seen Corinthian pedestals, cornices, capitals, pilasters, etc. Among other ill-defined remains are the ruins of a magnificent edifice, whose broken fragments bear evident marks of its former grandeur. The pedestals of the colonnade which adorn its front retain their original position, with many fine Corinthian capitals scattered around them. Large blocks, that formed magnificent columns, are partly buried in the earth, on one of which letters are distinctly seen, the character being deeply cut, and not at all worn by exposure to the atmosphere or any other cause. Among the ruins in the city, a grand theatre, with more than forty ranges of seats, rising to an elevation of upward of 120 feet, the upper range embracing a circuit of 200 paces, is an unusually perfect monument of Roman luxury; for a very slight repair would make it available for its original purpose. In the broad pathway that encircles the whole at the top is a deep square recess, entered by a fine Corinthian doorway, with an architrave and pediment, having concave niches on each side, as if for the reception of statues. A "very slight repair" may convert it to a nobler use; and when it shall be trodden, not by those who are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, but by those who shall know that the God of Israel is the Lord, the niches for statues shall not be filled again, but the idols shall be utterly abolished. Till then it may remain, as in ages past, a stable for camels, and a couching place for flocks.

The edifices which remain to show the former splendor of Ammon are the following: a spacious church, built with large stones, and having a steeple of the shape of those which I saw in several ruined towns of the Hauran. There are wide arches in the walls of the church. A small building with niches, probably a temple. A temple, of which a part of the side walls and a niche in the back wall are remaining; there are no ornaments either on the walls or about the niche. A curved wall along the water-side, with many niches, etc. These, together with the theatre, are among the chief edifices that yet remain amid the desolate heap which Ammon has become, according to the word of the only living and true God. They are not without their significance; and such illustrations, often repeated, may aid in solving the problem as to the cause of the desolations which came over Syria many ages after the Jews were expropriated and the Ammonites cut off.

Amid the ruins of Ammon is a large edifice, presenting a semicircular front towards the stream, built of rustic masonry, with large, solid stones of an oblong form, closely joined without cement. A large and more perfect building, with Roman arches and a square tower; the remains of a colonnade, and the front of some large edifice; a grand building, once apparently of an octagonal form, has still four of its sides perfect; a colonnade of large Corinthian columns was once ranged within it. Heaps of ruins lie in bewildered confusion around it, and near to it are large houses divided into many apartments, but all are alike deserted, though little labor would restore some of these buildings to useful dwellings.

A FORTUNATE SPECULATION.—A short time since a large ship, laden with cotton, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and when the agent of the underwriters visited the wreck he found the cotton unpacked and floating upon the waves on the rugged shores opposite Rosscarbery. The sea was whitened for miles with 500 tons of cotton, which it was determined to offer for sale by auction. The highest bidder proved to be a Liverpool speculator, who was sufficiently venturesome to offer £250, or 10s. per ton, for the whole quantity. At this figure it was knocked down to him, and he at once set to work to secure the cotton which had been thus cast upon the waters. The sea brought it to the shore as fast as it could be picked up, and soon fifty acres of land were covered with the produce of the wreck, and nearly a hundred men and women were employed in turning it about, after the manner of making hay, until it was dry. It was then piled up in enormous ricks and ultimately shipped for Liverpool. In this way nearly the whole was saved, and the cotton bought at 10s. per ton was sold at five pence per pound, or about £50 per ton. The lucky speculator, after paying all expenses, realised a profit of £20,000 upon his original venture of £250.

It is said that Mrs. Tom Thumb may increase the number of the human race by a small item, etc. long.

AN ARABIAN SULTANA.—Mr. Sala's letter from Algiers, in the *Daily Telegraph*, has the following:—No, you are in Africa: this, indeed, is Algeria; and the Arabian Nights are all around you. There goes the Sultana Scheherazade. The Sultana in walking costume resembles a clothes-bag bifurcated, or say a pair of well-inflated pillows, surmounted by a bolster, and covered with a mosquito curtain. The Sultana may be one of the wives of a wealthy Moresco, or she may be a washerwoman. She is Mauresque, and her outdoor costume is invariable. It consists of a pair of very baggy galligaskins, not at all of Zouave cut, but precisely that kind of Turkish trousers which Mandane wears in the opera of "Artaaxerxes." These—the *shintyan* of the Turkish women—are of plain white muslin; above is a quantity of semi-transparent drapery, which I cannot attempt to describe; and over all is thrown a long robe, or feminine toga, of very fine white linen or gauze, called a *haik*. Sometimes another *haik* of a somewhat stouter material is worn over the first. This drapery does not fall in graceful folds. It is drawn close to the form, and the general composition of the pillow-case legs and bolster body is, in the entire effect, droll. The feet and ankles are bare, and from the hue of those extremities the Algerine expert is, I suppose, enabled to judge whether the veiled lady is dark or fair. Of course I only presumed to look at the Sultana Scheherazade's supporters for the purpose of verifying the fact that her feet are thrust into wide shoes called *Sebabath*, which, again, are encased in looser slippers of yellow morocco, the *poppouches* or *babouches*. Looking at these slippers I could not, however, avoid regarding that which the slippers covered; and I must admit that the greatest part of the flesh I peeped at was dusky indeed. The upper class of Mauresques, however, are said to be as fair as Europeans. You can see nothing of the Sultana Scheherazade's face but her eyes. The upper *haik* comes well down over her temples; then you have a pair of big, black, almond-like eyes, the lids so prolonged that they almost meet, or are darkened at least with *kohl* till they seem to join. The rest of the face is hidden by a handkerchief tied tightly behind. Some Arab ladies are said coquettishly to make use as a veil of a handkerchief so very transparent that their features can be perfectly well discerned beneath it, but with the vast majority of the sultanas I have seen to-day the gauze mask has been a reality, and the concealment effectual. I don't wonder at this veil, answering to the Turkish "yashmak," having been, through so many centuries, so obstinately retained. It may be regarded as a beautiful dispensation of Providence for promoting out-door equality among the ladies. A pretty woman may let the passer-by know, even through her veil, that she is comely; but an ugly woman is by the merciful interposition of the knotted handkerchief, enabled altogether to hide her ill-favoredness.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A terrible calamity has just occurred at Hamoir, in Luxembourg. A farmer's son, named Hubert Wera, was returning home with a flock of 152 sheep, and had arrived in a narrow and difficult road on the mountain Gay Vieux Sarts, when a heavy thunderstorm came on, and the terrified animals refused to advance. Wera then determined to wait, and himself took refuge under a bush. His brother, finding that he did not come home, started to meet him, or ascertain the cause of the delay, and had arrived within twenty yards of the spot where Hubert was heard, and he saw the whole flock of sheep and the bush enveloped in one immense mass of lightning. The brother was thrown down and received a severe shock, but on recovering his feet he beheld Hubert and 126 of the sheep lying dead before him. The young man had been struck on the head by the electric fluid, which had carried away his scalp, left a black mark down his forehead, face and breast, and had completely stripped him of his clothes, which were torn to shreds. The sheep were covered with blood, and showed the most extraordinary effects of lightning; the heads of some were pierced through, while others were removed from the bodies.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—One of the last, if not the very last, story told by President Lincoln was to one of his Cabinet, who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to permit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise and embark for Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch rebel to pass unmolested, but the Secretary urged that he should be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the Secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "there was an Irish soldier here last summer who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug shop, where he espied a soda fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me, please, a glass of sodawater, an' if yes can put in a few drops of whisky unbeknown to any one I'll be obleeged.' Now," continued Mr. Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to anyone, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."

CHOKED BY A SNAKE.—The *Lombardia* of Milan, relates the following strange incident which occurred a few days since at Carella, a small village near Canzo. A number of peasants on resuming work in the fields, after their mid-day repast, missed one of their comrades, and on looking about found him struggling in the agonies of suffocation caused by a large snake commonly called the *smiroed* (coulber milo), which had partially introduced itself into his mouth while he was asleep on the ground. About one-third of the snake's body was in his mouth and throat, and the rest coiled tightly round his neck. A surgeon was sent for, and every possible means used to relieve the poor man, but he died before the viper could be extracted.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.—The chief of the Hebrew community at Berlin has received news from Tournon (district of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder) that a little Jewish girl, about 10 years of age, who happened to be in the hospital of that town, has been baptized, and that her mother has in vain reclaimed her child. The latter has applied to justice, and there is therefore a new Mortara case. According to the Prussian Code one cannot voluntarily change religion before the age of 14 years.

A new Jewish synagogue has been consecrated at Southampton, England, by Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi. The musical portion of the services was conducted by the London Jewish choir.

The Paris Observatory is about to set up a colossal telescope at the cost of half a million of francs. The Ross instrument at Parsons-town is to be dismantled.

TOBACCO.—The *Presse Scientifique* contains an interesting article, in which Dr. Joly's late researches on tobacco, in a hygienic point of view, are analysed. Dr. Joly is a declared enemy of the "fragrant weed." Thus he shows that, while the tobacco of the Levant, Greece, and Hungary, does not contain any nicotine, that of Arabia, Brazil, Havana and Paraguay, contains two per cent. of that deleterious base; that of Maryland contains 2.29 per cent.; that of Kentucky, 6.09, and that of the department of Alsace, the *Pas de Calais*, *Ile de France*, and Virginia are not far removed from the two latter figures. It is evident, therefore, that tobacco is not noxious in proportion to the nicotine it contains, and that if the Turks, Hungarians, Greeks and Brazilians smoke with impunity from daybreak to sunset, it is because their tobacco either contains no nicotine at all, or at best very little. Other nations smoke very innocent herbs, such as hops, teas, aniseed, etc., and hence the very different opinions held by medical men concerning the effects of smoking. Nor is the mode of smoking indifferent either. John Nicot, in order to promote the custom of smoking, imported a quantity of long hollow reeds from Lisbon, to which he attached a small silver bowl, not unlike those now in use, made of meerschaum or clay. Dutch pipes were introduced next, then the long Oriental ones, etc.; but the most noxious of all are short ones, while the cigar is the least objectionable of all. Napoleon did not smoke at all; and Goethe says that a man of genius cannot cultivate both his science and his pipe together, and that, if there are a few illustrious exceptions to the rule, still it is certain that there have always been more learned men taking snuff than smoking. According to Dr. J. Johnston, 50,000,000 men smoke different sorts of tobacco: 400,000 smoke opium and its compounds, 300,000 hemp and hashish, 100,000 betel, and 40,000 the American plant *cocca*.—*Galignani*.

RUSSIA.—The *St. Petersburg* papers give an account of the installation at Wilna, of General Mouraviev's successor, General Kaufman. The latter assembled the corporations and the representatives of all classes, and addressed them in such language as might have been expected from a zealous servant of the Russian policy. He reproached the Catholic clergy with their generous magnanimity during the Polish insurrection; he told the peasants that the Muscovite was the most paternal of Governments, and he said to the nobles that they ought to set the example of respecting Russian authority. One passage from the address to the nobles runs thus:—Remember your duty, and never forget that it is a Russian country which you inhabit. Give, then, to your children a different education—one more in harmony with your duty, and with historic and political truth; make of them future Russian citizens, faithful to duty, to their lawful sovereign and to their country. It is only by acting thus that you will ever gain the confidence of the Russian people and nobility; and then believe me, they will gladly give you their hand."

The *Official Journal of Warsaw* of a late date has the following:—The celebrated rebel, the Abbe Stanislas Bloszka, aged 33, and chief, the Abbe Stanislas Bloszka, were arrested on the 20th of April near Sokolow, in the government of Lublin, and conducted under escort to Warsaw. Having been brought before a military tribunal, they were convicted of having, among other criminal acts, both formed part of different bands of rebels since the commencement of the insurrection, and of having taken part in several encounters with the Russian troops. For those crimes, being condemned to death, they were hanged on the 23d of May, in the town of Sokolow.

BUFFALO.—We learn from the *Buffalo Courier*, that the Congregation "Beth Zion" consecrated a temple on reform principles, on May 26th. The building is quite large and handsomely furnished, the arrangements resembling those of the temple "Emanuel" of this city. The dedicatory ceremonies were of the usual kind, and seemed to interest the large number of strangers to our creed that were present. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. N. Cohen, minister of the congregation, who delivered a discourse in German, while Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, spoke in English. It seems, from remarks in various papers that the Israelites in Buffalo, of reform tendencies, had considerable trouble in forming a permanent union hitherto, but they now, at last, have succeeded in establishing a permanent synagogue or temple. If the building, so handsomely constructed and so elaborately consecrated, will be instrumental in improving the standing of the Jews of Buffalo, the projectors of the "improvement" will be well paid for their trouble.—*N. Y. Messenger*.

ADRIANOPLE.—M. Preciado, Chief Rabbi of Adrianople, lately returned to his flock from Constantinople. There was something truly solemn in his reception. The Israelitish bankers, merchants and notables went as far as Hapsa, to meet him, and more than three hundred persons met him outside the city. Bands of music and singers executed hymns of thanks-giving to God for having given them back their rabbi, who, for two years, had been at Constantinople. The Jewish population of Adrianople has given proofs of its sincere attachment to its spiritual chief. This sentiment is well deserved by M. Preciado's devotedness to his co-religionists.

THE GREAT FRENCH RAM.—The bronze spur of the iron-plated ram *Tauveau*, now building at Toulon, has been cast in that port with complete success. The huge weapon weighs 11,132 kilogrammes. It has been conveyed to the dockyard at the Mourillon, where it is to be fixed. The deck of the ram is plated with iron. The iron plating is not to be fixed on until she is launched. The *Tauveau* is not to carry any guns. It is expected that she will sink any vessel she can succeed in striking with her spur.

The death of a horse from fright took place near Bingham, Notts, on Saturday. Edmunds' manerick left that town at an early hour, en route to Newark, where the annual "May fair" is about to be held. One of the caravans is drawn by a camel. This was met by a cart which was coming in the opposite direction, drawn by a horse belonging to Mr. Smith, farmer of Plintham. The horse caught a sudden view of the strange beast of burden, gave a snorting scream, plunged violently, and dropped down dead.—*English Paper*.

The Pacific Pearl Company has been formed at New York, the capital of which is 1,000,000 dollars. The company purpose fishing for pearls and pearl shells on the Pacific coast. Their operations will be carried on by means of a submarine explorer. Pearl oysters abound in the Gulf of California, and it has been fished by the natives for three hundred years. The most costly pearls in the world are from the California Gulf.



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The Senior Partner of our House, who is now residing in the East, gives us superior facilities for filling orders, and we can safely guarantee all goods being of best quality, and in regard to prices WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE UNDER-SOLD.

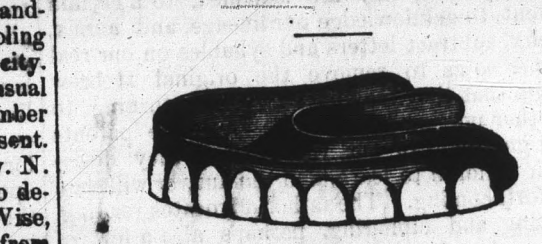
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ALSO TAKEN,
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The

Phil Jacoby...

Gebrüder

Zeit ich mein Haus
Du Jemen's Stolz,
Mein Herz in Weib
Der Helling sich erf

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Durch's sonnendelle
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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business appertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—R. Phillips, Esq.
MARTINSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRAND VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohn, Esq.
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NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR SYSTEM.

BY ABRAHAM DE SOLA.

Minister K. K. "Shearith Israel," Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University McGill College, Montreal, &c.

From the Mishna it appears, then, that during the existence of the Sanhedrin court, the number of days of the month was decided by them; Parkhurst, under the head *chodesh*, shows "from scripture, that the Jewish months are not synodical months; and secondly, that in the passage where *chodesh* is supposed to denote the visible new moon, it hath another meaning." That this number was made to be dependent by them on the period of the moon's phase; that if it was seen on the 30th day, the 29th was declared the last day of the month; but if it was not seen until the 31st day, this was appointed the first day of another month. Independently of availing themselves of actual observation, the Sanhedrin, as we learn historically, were possessed of great astronomical knowledge, being obliged by their office to apply themselves to the study; and having also to refer, in consecrating the months, to astronomical calculations of a complicated character. These facts are sufficient reply to the author of "Modern Judaism," who with his usual blind prejudice, attacks this account of the consecration and appointment of the months among the Hebrews, by an argument with which any assertion in sacred and profane history might be overruled. It does not appear to him satisfactory, and hence, cannot be true. The case of cloudy weather he puts in support of his objections, is weak enough, and sufficiently exposes his prejudice or ignorance. It has been answered by our quotations from the Mishna above, and by the Abbe Fleury, in his (*Moeurs des Israelites*, IV, 3.) who justly remarks, "The air is so serene in Judea, that it seldom happens that the clouds hid the moon; but when it did so happen, the error it occasioned was immediately rectified, and not suffered to pass into the next month." And indeed, Mr. Allan seems to be himself quite aware of the weakness of his plea; at least he stands self-condemned when he says, (*Modern Judaism*, p. 365. Lon. Ed., 1816.) "All irregularities indeed might be adjusted by an earlier or later intercalation of a 13th month. But this is a ludicrous tradition of the Rabbies." (Ib. p. 366.) It must become amusing, however, even to those who are not followers or admirers of the Rabbinical Institutions, to perceive how this writer, in horror of one ludicrous tradition of the Rabbies, actually recommends another, unknown himself, doubtless, when he says, "The more correct presumption is, that Moses constructed Lunar and Solar Tables for the direction of his successors, in the regular solemnization of their Passovers and feasts." One does not even become the advocate of Rabbinical dicta, when he requires in the name of common fairness, something more than a reference to biased Latin translations, upon which those would-be critics of the ancient writings of the Jewish people, found chiefly their groundless and unworthy attacks. For a longer notice of Mr. Allan's remarks here, see "Hebrew Authors and their Opponents," by Abraham de Sola.

When the practice of sending messengers to communicate the appearance of the new moon was adopted, it became obligatory upon those living distant from Jerusalem, who could not receive the news sufficiently early, to observe an extra day as a festival, since they could not be aware whether the month had been pronounced a full one, or not. And these duplicate festivals are yet observed by the body of Israelites living out of the Holy land, notwithstanding the certainty of present calculations, on pleas and for reason which cannot be stated here. The names, and other matters connected with the months we shall consider in our remarks upon years to which we now proceed.

In the Mishna (Treat. Rosh Hashanah ch. I, § 1.) we learn that "there are four periods of commencement of years, viz. on 1st Nissan is a new year for computing the reign of kings. If a king's reign commenced but a week before Nissan, this week would be accounted the first of his reign. And for festivals, (i. e. it commences the ecclesiastical year.) The first of Eloul is a new year's day, whence to compute the tithing of cattle. The 1st of Tishri is new year's day for the ordinary or civil year for the computation of the sabbatical years (Lev. xxv. 1.) and of the Jubilees; for the planting of trees, (Lev. xix. 23.) and for herbs. On the 1st of Shebat, according to Beth Shammai, on the 15th according to Beth Hillel, is the new year for the tithing of trees." It has been shown by Hebrew writers that Israel, during their sojourn in Egypt, reckoned their years from the 1st Tishri, whereon, it is most generally asserted, creation commenced. In the Talmud (Treat. Rosh Hashanah) we find R. Eleazar refers the creation to the month Tishri, at the period of the autumnal equinox; but R. Joshua, to Nissan, the vernal equinox. R. Joshua's dictum is generally adopted. The question is fully discussed by Abarbanel, and R. Menasseh ben Israel in his "Conciliator," (vol. 1, p. 127, in Hebrew.)

Lindo's edition.) But that, as we learn from Ex. xii. 2, from their departure out of Egypt, Abib or Nissan was to be henceforth the first month of their ecclesiastical year, while for all civil purposes, the commencement of the year was still to be observed from the first of Tishri. In proof of this, we have, besides the just cited passage, Ex. xxiii. 16, where it is said the feast of Tabernacles is to be observed near the going out or close of the year, *באחד חשון* when the produce of the fields was gathered in. Secondly, from Ex. xxiv. 22, where its time is said to be at, or near the year's revolution or end *חשון תק"ט*. The fact of these texts, referring rather to the reason than to the month, is sufficient refutation of Mr. Allan's objection to Abendana's remarks in the same connexion, in which he has been followed literally, by David Levy. Further, we have Lev. xxv. 9, where the Jubilee is ordered in the seventh month; from Joel ii. 23, and from Josephus.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MARK OF ESTEEM.—At the installation of Pacific Lodge No. 48, I. O. B. B., a very noteworthy incident occurred—one which it gives us much pleasure in recording. The M. W. G. N. A., Bro. J. Greenbaum, rose and in a brief but appropriate speech presented to Bro. Alex. L. Badt, an elegant gold-headed cane, bearing the following inscription: "Presented as a token of Brotherly Love and Friendship by the members of Pacific Lodge No. 48, I. O. B. B., San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1865." The recipient was delighted at this unexpected favor bestowed on him, and expressed his gratitude for the substantial and costly token of esteem presented to him. By way of remark, we will here state that Mr. A. L. Badt has always taken an active interest in the workings of the Order of B'nai B'rith, and his name has ever been prominent in any matter having for its object the prosperity of his co-religionists or the advancement of their interests. He has filled the office of Secretary of Pacific Lodge for three consecutive terms, and discharged his duties with a zeal and diligence that has endeared him to one and all. For his faithful and assiduous attentions while acting in that capacity, this tribute is a fitting acknowledgment; though we are convinced that the appreciation of his worth could but be feebly expressed by the most generous profferings.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.—The first soiree of the Eureka Social Club, under the new regime, was held on Tuesday evening last, at the City Assembly Rooms, Market street. The youth and beauty of Jewish society lent *clat* to the scene, and the delicious strains of music discoursed by the orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Ballenborg, combined to make it one of the most pleasant reunions of this Club in which it has been our happy lot to participate; it was, without flattery, the party *par excellence* of the season. The supper, by Mrs. Levy, fully convinced us that the lady was *au fait* at keeping a hotel. A short but emphatic speech was delivered by the Vice-President, Julius Israel, which was frequently interrupted by loud and repeated applause. It was unanimously conceded by all whose good fortune it was to be present at this delightful entertainment, that the committee had fully succeeded in that most difficult of attainments, i. e. the art of pleasing everybody.

POETICAL READINGS.—Miss Angela Starr King—the sister of the late lamented Rev. T. Starr King—has arrived in this city; and will give an evening's entertainment on Tuesday next, at Platt's Hall, in the shape of Readings from the Poets. As to the ability of this lady for the task, the following endorsement is sufficient, independent of other associations, to ensure a hearty welcome from a crowded audience:—

NEW YORK, May 18, 1865.

To all Friends of the late Thomas Starr King—Miss Angela Starr King—sister in blood and in spirit of that lamented Patriot and Preacher, after a most successful career in New England and New York, is about testing the interest of California in her art, and kindred with Mr. King's own that of a fine utterance in readings and recitations. Perhaps the most pleasing echo of that silver voice now hushed, that was by turns a clarion and a lute, will be caught in listening to a sister's voice, trained by patient labor to an art for which it possessed the finest natural fitness. No more grateful tribute could be tendered to Mr. King's memory than to give his beloved sister a cordial and substantial welcome in the field of his own ever memorable triumphs. Nor could the service of filial and brotherly protection be while living so cheerfully fulfilled, be in which his death so disastrously interrupted, be in any way so beautifully continued as by swelling the halls where Miss King reads, and hearing her returns of labor with a true California generosity.

HENRY W. BELLINGS.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE AND MR. LINCOLN.—The following remarks of this distinguished philanthropist on the death of our lamented Chief Magistrate, on the occasion of funeral services in his honor at London, will be read with interest: "Abraham Lincoln broke the chains of the slaves, and has fallen; and I could wish that God had given me the strength and the energy to strike the fetters from my people, and I would willingly have suffered death, like this Abraham. Henceforth the negro is free—and will remain so. Would to God I might say so of the Jewish people! In the land of the powerful Czar, in Morocco, and in many, many other countries, my brethren still await their Abraham Lincoln."

JERUSALEM.—Herr Moses Sachs, of Jerusalem, who writes to the *Israelit*, complains of the indifference of the Jewish population to the education of their daughters. He says: "M. Albert Cohn engaged Madam Randerger, of Trieste, to establish a girls' school at Jerusalem. But she did not meet with a good reception, and nobody was willing to send his daughters to the newly founded school. There is, therefore, no prospect that the rising generation of females will know more of Hebrew than its predecessor; and there are many women here who cannot even say their prayers in Hebrew."

ORGANIZATION OUR DUTY.

Each year as it revolves points to the necessity of a union of the Jewish churches, similar to those made by the different branches of the Christian. The actions of the Universal Israelite Alliance in Europe, and the Board of American Israelites in the Atlantic, stand forth as bright incentives to a more thorough organization of our people to advance our holy religion, the cause of education, and the progress of liberty and civilization. Whilst it is universally admitted that individual co-religionists exert a powerful influence on the destinies of nations, as a people collectively, Israel has no such power. The fault of the past has been a lack of unity of purpose, and a desire to retard rather than accelerate progress. The time is fast approaching, however, when individual feelings and individual animosities must be buried for the good of all. We have arrived at an epoch in mundane affairs which must be avoided. Bigotry and persecution have given way to enlightenment; one by one the prejudices of society have been overcome, and it now remains for the Hebrews themselves to re-create their nationality, if not on the provinces and possessions of their ancestors, at least one whose influence will tend to make the whole a body, whose influence will be felt by all civilized powers. Gradually our people have been emancipated from the thralldom of ignorance which tyranny enforced, and with but few exceptions, the Jew can now stand erect among his fellow man an equal. Religious persecution is being obliterated—it is one of the types of the past. It has not been, however, wholly overcome, and it now rests on our people to break down and trample under foot the barriers which beset them still.

The aptitude of mankind to prejudice can only be overcome by the considerate action of those who are thus affected. It is for the Hebrew to evince by his conduct, action and studious effort, to promote the welfare of the nation with which he dwells, and thereby disarm fanaticism. Of late, fanatic, religious and political, have been urging a change in the Constitution of the United States, which in a measure would remove one of the greatest blessings conferred on a free people. Not content with the blessings of free expression of opinion, and the right to observe such religion as conscience dictates, they have instituted a crusade to change the Constitution so that one religious belief should only be recognized, thus closing the portals on all who may choose to differ with them.

Ages past have demonstrated the impossibility of making religious belief uniform, by legal enactment. Catholic countries tolerate Protestantism, and Protestant lands Catholicity; Rome would make all the world Catholics; Russia, all members of the Greek church; but all their efforts have been futile. In spite of this, the political parsons of the East, the demagogues of the Protestant church are now desirous of making the Federal Union of one religious belief. They might as well attempt to dam Niagara, bail out the Atlantic ocean, make all our citizens of one political faith, or any other impossibility. Yet they persist in their efforts, and will undoubtedly create a factious spirit more terrible when excited, than ever the efforts of political traitors. We, the Jewish people, are called upon to act—that action must be organization for self-preservation. It is too late to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen. Now is the time for action.

In connection with this subject, we give the following remarks, from the New York *Jewish Record*:—

"But behold the hypocrisy of the movement. The fanatics who desire to establish uniformity in religion on this continent, are the heroes of a thousand contradictory isms. They have throttled and cut each other's throats over differences which could not excite ordinary children to fight. Who will measure the blood shed to decide the contest which involved the quantity of water which should fall on a candidate for Christian baptism. These are the men who desire to make the world of one mind. If the dissentients from their oligarchical species of extraordinary theology, should for the sake of peace, adopt their views, the act would not save them from their ultimate fury. To conform to the religion of the Puritan, the convert must be prepared to adapt his faith to the revelation of every fool or strumpet which New England may deem inspired. Not to speak seriously, this would be very inconvenient to all who desired not to change their religion with the moon. But restless, irrepresible, bloodthirsty, the Puritan has declared in favor of this 'religious' conflict, and it will not be his fault if the contest does not proceed."

What then is the duty of the Hebrew? His race has been singled out for a double assault. The attempt to make the Constitution of the United States a Christian instrument, is equivalent to an effort to declare the Israelite an outlaw in the land for whose perpetuity and glory his people have but recently shed their blood. Should the great charter of the nation be stained by any trace of religious proscription, the open war with the Jew will commence. Sons of Israel, cry aloud then, and spare not. Ye are still a vast power in the land. Not alone will ye fight against the Puritan. Millions, who are devoted to the principles of civil and religious liberty, will join your solid columns. Let a great sea of protests against this conspiracy of bloodthirsty ecclesiastics roll into the halls of Congress and the White House. Sound an alarm like that which marks the fire of great cities. Let the rabbi speak in the ancient thunders of their office; and lead their congregations to unite in a solemn voice against the odious propositions which promise a long and terrific war against the inalienable rights of conscience. Whatever may be the result, we have performed our duty in sounding the first notes of danger."

The Annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge No. 4, I. O. B. B., will take place on Sunday, July 16th, at Covenant Hall, next to Donohoe & Kelly's bank.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

From the resident correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Without trying the patience of your readers with any lengthy introduction, I shall on this occasion proceed at once to the recital of the matters that have transpired here in New York, since my last, which may be interesting to those of your side of the continent.

Yesterday afternoon (15th inst.), was dedicated the First Hebrew Benevolent Free School, in this city. I have frequently referred to this institution, but its establishment was then, in *futuro*, and it was only yesterday when complete success seemed to have crowned the efforts of the Free School Association, and they were enabled to inaugurate their long cherished desires. The building is situated in the heart of the Jewish community of this city, viz: Avenue C, near Fourth street, and is sufficiently large to meet the present requirements of the association. A large number of our prominent co-religionists were present at the dedicatory ceremonies. Almost all the members of the Jewish clergy of New York attended, while I also noticed several well-known members of the Board of Education among the audience. P. M. exercises commenced at half-past three P. M., with the recital of the Minchaseina, by Rev. Mr. Hoffman. At its conclusion a German hymn was chanted by the choir. Rev. Dr. Raphael then offered up a most eloquent prayer on behalf of the undertaking which had been so auspiciously commenced, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the Free School Association, the teachers and pupils of this first free institution of Hebrew learning. The chairman of the building committee then delivered up the keys of the school to M. S. Cohen, the president, after which the recipient delivered an interesting and lengthy address.

Perhaps your readers may be interested in the subject of his remarks. I have therefore submitted a short sketch of his speech, which will explain sufficiently the objects that have urged and the inducements that will prompt the association to establish free schools throughout the city.

He said that several educational institutions had at various times been started by individual congregations for their own members, or those who could afford to pay for tuition, and some few who were unable to pay were admitted gratis, but each of them had failed to receive that support which institutions of this kind require. Either from hostility to the institution or some misunderstanding among the teachers, or other causes, they had to be abandoned. But since then sufficient circumstances have transpired to convince the community that institutions of this particular kind are wanting for the proper training of the rising generation of Israelites, whose education has been neglected in many respects; some by inability to pay and others by an oversight that such institutions were not known among the Hebrews of this part of the world. A short time ago they were awakened from their lethargy, on finding that their children were receiving instruction from apostates from their own native language from apostates from their own faith, and unbelievers in their condition, and the plea of ameliorating their condition, and trying under the garb of charity, in order to young minds of their children, in order to seduce them from their true God. This it was which aroused several of the presidents of the various congregations and called for their action in this matter. After mature deliberation they formed this association for the establishment of Hebrew free schools, as well as for the various branches of English and other useful studies, as taught in the common free schools of this city, in order that those who come here from foreign lands to acquire their Hebrew studies may not lose what they have learned, but, on the contrary, advance; and those who commence here, when they leave, can continue their studies in the common schools, so that a uniform course of tuition is pursued; for in that no improvement can be made, as its system is perfect, and has been tried and even copied in foreign countries. To show the necessity of establishing schools on this principle he cited the fact that in this city alone there are more than fifty thousand Israelites, who have built within a few years twenty magnificent synagogues, hospitals and orphan asylums. He said, in conclusion, I would ask the assistance and co-operation of all the congregations and societies in this city to assist in keeping up and supporting this and similar schools, by using their influence in obtaining subscribers and donations, in order, as soon as possible, to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of this association, by the establishment of more schools, or by adding more talent to enlarge the facilities of studying the modern languages, literature, fine arts or music—in short, anything that may tend to enlighten, polish or adorn the minds of the young, teach them to become good, moral and useful citizens, bright ornaments of society, an honor to our people, and credit to the Hebrew free school.

His address was listened to with much interest, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Letters were read from the mayor and other prominent corporation officials expressing their regret, at their inability to be present at the dedication, but they all united in offering their hearty co-operation and assistance in the enterprise thus begun. Rev. S. M. Isaacs and Rev. L. Sternberger also spoke a few words pertinent to the occasion.

The school will be opened daily for instruction in the various branches of English, German and Hebrew. It is the intention of the association to establish similar institutions throughout the city, until all our Jewish young may be able to reap the advantages of a religious education free of charge. As soon as the success of the enterprise shall warrant the attempt, a college will be founded upon the same liberal principles wherein will be taught the higher branches of Hebrew learning. All that we need to accomplish this, is encouragement and money, and from past and present experiences, there seems to be but little occasion to doubt that any of these requisites will be wanting. The school that was dedicated yesterday will go into operation at once.

During the past week a very important body have been in session.

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

OF American Israelites held their annual convention on Sunday and Monday last the 11th and 12th insts. Representatives from a large number of congregations of New York were present, as also from other cities of the Union.

The matters that came up before and were discussed by the Board, were of a very extensive nature, and my limited space would not permit me to recount them here; I must therefore content myself with noting only the prominent points that engaged the thoughts of the delegates. The report of the Executive Committee was read, in which it was stated that a petition, or rather a protest against the attempted invasion of Jewish rights by the action of the Presbyterianists of Philadelphia, in endeavoring to engrave a religious belief upon the Constitution of the United States, was presented to Congress through the agency of Senator Sumner, and had thus far resulted in postponing the consideration of the proposed amendment.

Reference was also made to Sir Moses Montefiore's successful mission to Morocco, and the energy displayed by Mr. McMahon, the United States Consul at Tangiers, on behalf of the persecuted.

In addition, the committee recommended the collection of facts reciting heretofore deeds of Jews during the late war, so as to form a roll of honor, and to aid in casting off the aspersions so frequently uttered against the character of Jews.

Many other matters were touched upon in this report, but are of minor importance. This document being referred to a special committee of three, consisting of A. S. Cohen, Henry E. Hart, Judge Cardozo for inspection, they suggested the following measures to be adopted:

They recommend that so much of the report of the executive committee as relates to an expression of the sentiments of American Israelites upon the return of peace to our country be referred to a committee, for the purpose of preparing and presenting suitable resolutions for the action by the convention.

That so much of the report which sets forth the proceedings taken by the Executive Committee, in relation to the order of General Grant relative to the Jews of Tennessee, and the co-operation with the mission of Sir Moses Montefiore be approved. In this connection the committee recommended that a letter of thanks, under the seal of the Board and duly attested, be forwarded to Mr. McMahon, the American Consul at Tangiers, for his zealous efforts in alleviating the sufferings of our co-religionists in that section of the country.

In regard to the suggestions relative to the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the engraving upon the Constitution of the United States the recognition of any particular denomination, the committee considered it to be one of the most important topics that should be presented to the Board. They recommend that the matter be discussed in a committee of the whole.

As to that portion which suggests the gathering of statistical information relative to the conduct of the Jews during the recent unhappy war, they would say that it met with the hearty approval of the committee. And they recommended a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable circular to be sent to the President of each congregation requesting him to ascertain the names of those who have left their home for the field, and inquire as to their fate.

With respect to the Universal Israelite Alliance the committee heartily commended its objects and recommended the adoption of resolutions of co-operation. But they could not concur with the circular of M. Cremieux, where he advocates the adoption of branches of the Alliance in the United States. For, aside from the repugnance of our people to become subordinate to a foreign organization, they thought that the Jewish interests in this country and abroad can best be influenced by a Board composed exclusively of American Israelites, who can demand as "natives of the manor born" that protection and interference, which as a subordinate foreign body they could but request.

With regard to the counteracting of missionary proselytising schemes, it was suggested that the matter be submitted to a committee of three. As it was a well known maxim that "money is the sinew of war," so it is that the Board can not battle with ignorance and prejudice without having an ample supply of these sinews. The committee therefore recommended that an assessment of \$20 be made on each congregation for the year 1865 and 1866.

Almost all of the above sections were adopted together with the following resolution: "Resolved, That whenever any attempt is made to engrave any religious belief on the Constitution of the United States, the Executive Committee be, and are hereby directed to prepare a memorial and send it to all congregations for signatures, and also to take such further action in the premises as may be deemed necessary."

The committees on the various ideas suggested in the foregoing report were appointed by the president, the Hon. Judge Cardozo, and it depends upon these subordinate bodies whether the Board of Delegates will be sufficient in protecting Jewish rights and interests in this country. If the proper watchfulness and zeal is exercised, there need be but little fear that the Israelites of America will be trampled upon. A proper determination and readiness always to arrest and demand their rights, which are inherent in every American citizen, will deter the malicious bigots and traitors from pushing forward their inquisitorial schemes to success.

Let every Hebrew congregation in America come forward and send their representatives to this Board, and we shall always have in it, one of the strongest bulwarks of our safety. Pain heart never accomplished any more in political matters than the poet says it does in love affairs. It is only the bold, courageous and dignified man that is always respected, and what applied to individuals extends with equal force and truth to sects and nations.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. A. Cardozo; Vice-President, Henry Joseph; Second Vice-President, Rev. Isaac Leiser; Treasurer, A. S. Saroni; Executive Committee, Ellis Joseph, M. Wolfsohn, Bennet Kling, Benjamin Russak, Henry E. Hart, Hezekiah Kohn, Rev. J. J. Lyons, S. Sonnberger, Lewis Ash, D. Kemper, all of New York, together with S. Peires of Baltimore, Mr. Einstein of Philadelphia, Mr. Peires of Memphis, Mr. Edelman of Paterson, and Alexander Fink of Pittsburg.

Committee on Resolutions relative to the return of Peace: A. S. Cohen, Rev. J. J. Lyons, and Mr. Peires.

On Educational Interests: Henry Joseph, H. Kohn and A. Fink.

The Board adjourned *sine die*, their next meeting, however, whenever it shall be, is to be held in New York City.

The above comprises all that I have to forward at present. I have devoted a great deal of space to the recital of these few items, still I think they are of such general interest to our co-religionists, that I know I will be pardoned for intrenching upon your valuable space to such a great extent.

MERCURY.

Die Oper in der 2

Nach langer Zeit konnte einmal an dem Ande reichen Auditoriums erwirbt, das große Weitemerlichen Woyat, die besten und größten aller Zeiten.

Berücksichtigt man die baltische, welche eine nicht gekannte, so mag als eine ziemlich gute der Kapellmeister es wird, die Schwankungen durch wiederholte Proben Woyat's Werken die Fähigkeit wie die to werden. In Woyat's seine Stimme, in jede von Wichtigkeit.

In dieser Beziehung noch manches zu reden die Tempi viel zu schnelle contrapunctisch garbe durchaus nicht am Priten wird nicht Zeit gers einzubringen und beachtlichen Effects. In dieser auf das sehr schmerzlich, ihren Donna Anna, der wir sehr schwärmen, ihren liegenden Aufgabe die Misg phytische spiel bei an dieser Künstlerin tet und Vollendung.

Wann die Partielle eine unumkehrbare Aufhebung der Fall, die boppelt der Fall, die boppelt zu übermirt beichtet, wollen wir mit Mühe beurtheilen. Sig. Woyat's als prachtvoll, meisterhaftes geistigen Theils wir mit der feinsten Juan ist bei aller die feinsten Leben spanischer Edelmann angeborenen Grander der selbst der niedrigerer Noblesse aufstufte sich manchmal des Repertoire.

Sig. Barilli, ob noch nicht gänzlich Repertoire, und wolt die zur Ausgelaßte nicht zu hart anre Rolle so unwillkürlich fällt, daß eine fremden ziehen ist.

Sig. Ebriglia ff diese kleine und n als möglich darzuft. In der großen Sänger vom Drig und B anstalt, wie F auszuhalten. Woyat'scher Musit ist zwar bekannt, that, indem er an timigur mitmachte Effect erreichte, a war ist nicht Jeeber Sig. Rosati w gutter Woyat.

Kauft cure T Arren Stahlwaar ten u. Co., No. werbet gewis mit

Gründe d Herren John W Montag ren 17 Comedien Lots Siehe Anzeige.

Wir mac die Kaufleute von ren Feldmann & von Holz- & Californiastraße.

A Jewish Jo Paris, relates th on board a Cal who was very dulged rather and gay, was origin and nat by examining co-religionists, said: "Permit voking you, to you originally ogomy." "V "Very well," a that is to sa Jerusalem." ite, "shall I t not your anco come from the

New

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TUESDAY

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THE

Is the rem

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Examples

\$3.75. Sent

Oliver Dito

the Music D

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Nach langer Zeit konnte man sich gestern wieder einmal an dem Anblicke eines glänzenden und zahlreich besetzten Auditoriums erfreuen, welches gekommen war, das große Meisterwerk, „Don Juan“ unseres unterblichenen Mozart, welches die besten, liebreichsten und größten aller musikalischen Genies zu fassen.

Betrachtet man unsere musikalischen Verhältnisse, welche eine größere Anzahl von Proben nicht gekannt, so mag die Aufführung immerhin als eine ziemlich gute gelten und hoffen wir, daß der Kapellmeister es sich zur Aufgabe machen wird, die Schwankungen in den Ensemble-Sätzen durch wiederholte Proben auszugleichen.

Mozart's Werke können nicht mit der Oberflächlichkeit wie die italienischen Opern behandelt werden. In Mozart ist Alles gebogen, jede einzelne Stimme, ja jede Note ist genau berechnet und von Wichtigkeit.

In dieser Beziehung ließ die gefällige Aufführung noch manches zu wünschen. Auch schienen uns die Tempi viel zu schnell genommen.

In dieser auf das sorgfältigste in ein rapides, ununterbrochenes, gedehntes, in dem Ohr des Hörers einwirkendes, und gerichtet so den Eindruck des Beachtens zu erzeugen. Was die Einzelheiten betrifft, so begnügen wir uns mit der Durchsicht dieser sehr schwierigen, ihrem ganzen Naturell so fern liegenden Aufgabe die beste Anerkennung zu geben.

Witz spielte und sang die Soliste mit der an dieser Künstlerin gewohnten Liebenswürdigkeit und Vollendung.

Mad. Flegel sang die Elvira.

Wenn die Darstellung der Elvira Liebe immer eine unüberwindliche Aufgabe ist, so ist dies bei Elvira doppelt der Fall, da hier noch musikalische Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden sind. In diesem Sinne betrachtet, wollen wir die ziemlich verfehlte Leistung mit Milde beurteilen.

Sig. Morelli als Don Juan sang wie immer prächtig, meisterhaft; was jedoch die Auffassung des geistigen Teils der Rolle betrifft, so können wir mit der feinen und nicht befremdend. Don Juan ist bei aller Frivolität und Zügellosigkeit, ein feines Gemüth von hohem Range, den seine angeborenen Grandezza niemals verlassen darf und der selbst der niedrigsten That den Stempel äußerer Noblesse aufzudrücken weiß. Sig. Morelli ließ es manchmal an dieser Noblesse fehlen und stellte sich hierdurch zuweilen auf den Standpunkt des Repertoires.

Sig. Bartoli, obgleich von seinem Unwohlsein noch nicht gänzlich befreit, gab einen sehr guten Vorspiel, und wußte sein ihm feine, manchmal bis zur Ausgelassenheit gehende Uebertreibung nicht zu hart anrechnen, da die ganze Anlage der Rolle so unvollständig in das altförmliche fälscht, daß eine strenge, ästhetische Grenze schwer zu ziehen ist.

Sig. Braglia hat sein Bestes, um den Octavio, diese kleine und nicht sehr dankbare Partie so gut, als möglich darzustellen.

In der großen Arie: „Il mio wish der Sänger vom Originalen ab und nahm das hohe A und B anstatt, wie vorgeschrieben steht, drei Takte auszubalancieren. Wir können diese Freiheit in Mozart'scher Musik durchaus nicht gut heißen; es ist zwar bekannt, daß der große Kubini daselbst that, indem er angedacht Stelle die ganze Violinfigur mitmachte, und hierdurch einen großen Effect erreichte, allein was einem Kubini gestattet war ist nicht Jedem erlaubt.

Sig. Hoffart war in Bezug auf Spiel ein sehr guter Maestro.

Kaufte eure Taschenuhren, Scheren und alle Arten Stahlwaren bei den Herren D. E. Appleton u. Co., No. 508 Montgomerystraße, und ihr werdet gewiß mit eurem Kauf zufrieden sein.

Grundeigentum Verkauf. — Die Herren John Middleton und Sohn werden am Montag den 17. Juli, 200 der best gelegenen Homestead Lots zum Theil auf Credit verkaufen. Siehe Anzeige.

Wir machen das Publikum und besonders die Kaufleute vom Lande auf die Anzeige der Herren H. B. Mann & Co., Importeure und Händler von Holz- und Eisenwaren, Nos. 211 & 213 Californiastraße, ganz besonders aufmerksam.

A JEWISH JOKE. — The Archives Israelites of Paris, relates the following as having occurred on board a California steamer: An Irishman, who was very well educated — but having indulged rather too freely — felt quite happy and gay, was endeavoring to discover the origin and nationality of his fellow passengers, by examining their features, came to one of our co-religionists, and looking him in the face, said: „Permit me to endeavor, without provoking you, to indicate the country from which you originally came, by examining your physiognomy.“ „Willingly,“ replied the Israelite. „Very well,“ added our Hibernian friend, „you, that is to say, your ancestors, came from Jerusalem.“ „And you,“ interposed the Israelite, „shall I tell you where you come from — not your ancestors, but yourself? Well, you come from the cabaret!“

New Advertisements.

PLATT'S HALL.
Montgomery Street, Near Bush.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1865.

In compliance with the generous invitation of the people of San Francisco,

MISS ANGELA STARR KING

Will Give a Select

Reading from the Poets,

Including the Most Stirring Patriotic Pieces.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18,

AT 8 P. M., PRECISELY.

TICKETS (With Reserved Seats), ONE DOLLAR.

To be had of Messrs. Roman & Co., Bancroft & Co., Tucker & Co., at the principal Hotels and Box Office of Hall.

Seats Reserved at Box Office only, on and after Saturday, July 15, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading at 8 o'clock precisely.

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THERE IS NO BOOK EQUAL TO IT.

In the remark of every one who has had any experience with Richardson's New Method, the most popular, thorough and attractive volume of Studies, Examples and Exercises ever published. Price \$3.75. Sent post-free. Sold by all Music Dealers. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers. Also, for sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco.

City.

For all that I have to for

have devoted a great deal

of these few items

of such general interest

that I know I will be

pleased upon your valuable

contribution.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the Undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " \$100 "	
Ten cents " " \$500 "	
Twenty cents " " \$1,000 "	
One Dollar " " \$5,000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865.

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and thirty Millions (\$230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,

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SIGNOR MUZIO,

HAVING DECIDED TO REMAIN FOR A few months in this city, is ready to take pupils in the art of singing. SIGNOR MUZIO will give single lessons and will also form classes at his rooms, No. 11 Cosmopolitan Hotel. See the circular in the music stores.

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Letter and Parcel Express,

AT LOOMIS' NEWS DEPOT,

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,

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NOTICE.

J. IVANOVICH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to

Nos. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,

Where they will keep constantly on hand a large

assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited

and promptly attended to.

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FR. PUTZMAN,

Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

Has Removed to

NO. 313 JACKSON STREET,

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L. LELONG,

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OF THE BEST MATERIALS,

AND WILL SELL AS LOW AS ANY OTHER

HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Goods Warranted to Keep in Any Climate.

Country orders promptly attended to. Dealers

supplied on liberal terms.

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FRED'K ZECH,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT

414 Post Street, between Dupont, and

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Melodions Tuned and Repaired.

All Orders promptly attended to.

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New Advertisements.

Singer Sewing Machines,

Secured by 17 Distinct Patents,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

139 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SINGER "LETTER A TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

This Machine will sew anything from the stitching of a tuck in tartan, to the making of an overcoat.

There is no machine known which can do so many kinds of work as the LETTER A MACHINE. Let it be tested with the finest thread (say No. 200 cotton) and with the coarsest thread and with all intermediate kinds, and also with both fine and coarse flax thread, upon light, medium and heavy fabrics, and then apply the same tests to other machines, and the greater capacity of the SINGER MACHINE will soon be discovered.

No other Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Quilting, Braiding, Embroidery, Cording, Quilting, etc.

THE LETTER A SEWING MACHINE will gather ruffling while stitching it upon a hand, in one operation and much more perfectly than other machines.

Stitches! Stitches!

The Letter A Machine makes the INTERLOCKED STITCH, which is the best known, and which alone is recognized by Tailors or Manufacturers of Wearing Apparel of every kind, because of its great STRENGTH, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, and above all, its ECONOMY, it requiring only about one-third the amount of thread consumed by Machines making the very extravagant and clumsy knitting or double lock stitch, which has been so widely pushed of late, but which in truth is a farce upon the economy of Sewing Machines.

Any person, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Machine. The mechanism is entirely within view, thus relieving the operator of the harassing perplexities and annoyances so common with machines constructed otherwise. Plain printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which purchasers can easily learn to operate successfully.

Among the great variety of cabinet cases in which the Letter A Machine can be had, the latest and most useful is what is known as the

Folding Top Case.

Which is made exclusively for the Singer Machines, and embodies three very important things. First, Protection to the Machine when not in use. Second — It makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon. Third — The whole case enclosing its treasure of mechanism, is not only ornamental, but useful in the highest degree.

The Singer Standard or Manufacturing Machine.

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring, Stay-making, Cap-making, Army Clothing, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc. This is the only machine that has ever been successfully introduced for manufacturing purposes.

It is certain in action at all rates of speed, simple in operation, and will do more work with less labor than any other Manufacturing Machine claiming public attention. It does its work well at rapid as well as at slow rates of speed. It will last longer than any other machine in the market in the finest possible working order, seldom if ever requiring to be repaired. That it will earn more money than any other machine is a fact being generally understood by the public. No Tailor or Manufacturer of Clothing can work to advantage without this Machine.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their Sizes, Prices, Working Capacities, and the Best Method of Purchasing,

Can obtain it by sending for a copy of the Singer Manufacturing Company's

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

Which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work.

Local Agents Wanted in Every Town.

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NEW LACE STORE,

646 SACRAMENTO STREET,

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J. MERZBACH,

Takes the liberty to inform his friends and the

Ladies of San Francisco especially, that he has

taken the sole management of the above named

place into his own hands, and that he keeps con-

stantly on hand and sells at the lowest rates,

REAL LACES,

A Full Assortment of

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' Undergarments, Etc.

Genuine Alexander Kid Gloves.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY

GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

Mr. Merzbach would respectfully invite the Ladies

of this city and suburbs to call at his store and ex-

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purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place —

NO. 646 SACRAMENTO STREET,

je30-2m Near Kearny.

Von morgen (Donnerstag den 13. Juli)

ab, werden wir eine

„Wochen-Ausgabe der Abend Post“

herausgeben, welche jeden Donnerstag erscheint und

28 Spalten Lesestoff enthält, worin die interes-

santesten Artikel und neuesten Berichte der täglich-

ausgegeben werden sollen. Das Blatt

ergänzt sich sowohl zur Verfeinerung nach dem In-

halt, als für den Osten und Europa und sind die

Abonnementpreise folgende:

Ein Jahr.....\$4.00

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Einzeln Nummern.....12 1-2 Cents

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Die Herausgeber

See Elser & Co.

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MONDAY.....July 17, 1865.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

200 Homestead Lots,

ON THE LINE OF THE

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We will sell at auction, on easy terms,

200 Homestead Lots, situated on the line of

the Market Street Railroad, south and west

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The property to be sold comprises some of the most beautifully located lots in that part of the city.

They command a fine view and can be improved without any expense for grading.

The lots are within 50 yards of the Market Street Railroad.

The soil is good, and would make fine gardens.

Maps of this Property, showing location and full particulars, are now ready.

Title-United States Patent.

TERMS—One-half Cash, one-half one year

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POCKET GOODS.

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Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above delightful Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of Refreshments can constantly be obtained. The Park and vicinity are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

Persons who desire to remain there for a longer period, will please call on the undersigned for terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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**HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
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AND JEWELER,

NO. 528 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco. I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. jn3 tf

THOMAS S. LEVY, ARCHITECT,

ROOM NO. 2 ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION TO

Dr. JOHN P. MORSE, S. H. PARKER, Esq.,
ap28-3m J. A. McCLELLAND, Esq.

LOUIS SCHMIDT, Teacher of Music,

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Golden Gate Brewery.

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GREENWICH STREET,

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The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment, has respectfully announced to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon, corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED'K KRAUS.

GREAT BARGAINS! CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,
Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

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Taken in the latest style, and PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES taken in the highest perfection of art, at prices that defy competition.

Small pictures of every kind copied to life size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. my19

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Trays, Outfitters,

Kerosene Oil, and Camphene Lamps, Screens,

Lampstands, Fancy Goods, etc. (624)

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A Table d'Hote will be set for breakfast,

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The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BAHETTE EVERS.

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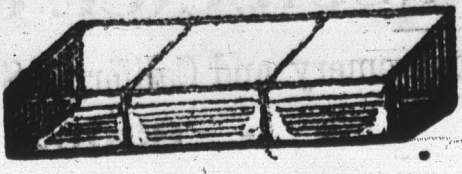
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Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases
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Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

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WINES & LIQUORS**Punch:**Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum,
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Vermouth Wine,
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Appetizer (before dinner),
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and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials,
Syrups and the Best Havana
Cigars.534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff,
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for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any
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Up Stairs,
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promptness and dispatch.Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage
of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit
it in the future. For the information of strangers,
he would say, that he feels confident that his expe-
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on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost
every town in California, Oregon, and also Victoria and
the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the
best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters
on hand for sale at low rates. my26-3m**LEWIS ADLER,**

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PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES,And all kinds of Family Liquors,
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THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES
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sure to meet his friends at N. LEVY'S EUREKA
SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves. j129 3m**ANDREW THOMAS,**

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The best kinds of Liquors, Wines and Brandies
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set every day. This is the most convenient place
for merchants to drop in and refresh themselves.MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
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The Only Place in California where

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All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture
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Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

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Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with
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Between Sansome and Battery,
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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3
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BEST BREAD!

Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,

776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince them-
selves of the good quality of the same.Families will be served daily with fresh Bread,
Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
776 Folsom street. mr**FOURTH PREMIUM.****CALIFORNIA****COLDPENS**

AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT

Gold Medal and First Premium

AWARDED TO

W. B. J. KENNEY,

For the best California Made

GOLD PENS.

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For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without

Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of
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greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
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Suits, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING generally, can
always be found in great variety at C. A.
FLETCHER'S No. 1 Masonic Temple, corner of
Montgomery and Post streets. Boys' Suits made to
order, from a fine assortment of French and Mission
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assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing
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J. R. STEWART, E. T. PECK.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,**AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

and Liquors,

No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,
Between Clay and Washington.Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
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TO..

RED BLUFF.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,

NOVEMBER 5th, the steamers of the
California Steam Navigation Company,
WILL LEAVE**SACRAMENTO FOR RED BLUFF,****EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.**

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manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363

Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where

you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and

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satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs,
please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught.
Confused books adjusted. mr24-3m**DR. M. SICHEL,****Surgeon & Dentist,**NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of
Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.**W. H. PILLNER,****Photographic Artist,**

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the

Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - \$2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fe10-3m**FRANK & CO.,****IMPORTING****Stationers,**410 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.Office—49 Nassau street, New York.
2 tf**Dann & Landesman,****ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**Nos. 7 & 8 BOLTON & BARROW'S BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. Montgomery & Merchant Sts.
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OF

F. WORTH,No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL

articles in my line always on hand, which I sell

at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their

interest to examine my stock before purchasing
elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.Being myself a practical shoemaker, my custom-
ers can rely on being treated in the best manner.All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers,
will be made to order.Orders from the country will be promptly attended
to.

J. WORTH,

No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny.
ja6-3m**T. GROB,****ARCHITECT,**No. 313 Dupont street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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A. CHIO & CO.,**First Premium Punches,**

DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two Doors Above Washington Market.
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610 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.The Proprietors have made it their object to keep
only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will
do their utmost to please their guests.Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls,
Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11
o'clock A. M.

j616-3m WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.

TEETH! TEETH!

\$10,000 Wanted!

And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for
three months perform Dental Operations

at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, \$60; Plain
Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, \$50; One Tooth on Gold,
\$8 to 10; two teeth on gold, \$10 to 12; three teeth on gold,
\$13; four teeth on gold, \$16; six teeth on gold, \$20; eight
teeth on gold, \$25; Gum teeth, on Platinum, full upper or
lower sets, \$80; Plain Teeth, on Platinum, upper or lower
sets, \$40; Gum Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, \$30;
Rubber, full upper or lower sets, \$15 to 20; One Tooth, on
Rubber, \$2; two teeth, on rubber, \$3; three teeth, on rub-
ber, \$4; four teeth, on rubber, \$5; six teeth, on rubber,
\$7; eight teeth, on rubber, \$9; Gum teeth, on Silver, full
upper or lower sets, \$12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, \$15; Gum teeth, on Silver,
Artificial Denture, \$1; Teeth Cleaned \$1 to 1 50; Teeth
Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the best materials used, and every
operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.**DR. JOHN HEALD,****DENTIST,**Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California.
Entrance on both streets.**A. F. BIDAY,****Eureka Bowling Saloon**

AT THE MESSIAH,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.

my1-1m

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.**B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,**

312 California street,

H. HAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK

OF

BROCATELLES, SATINS,

PLUSHES, LASTINGS,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The manager of this house seems to be undaunted. A new season is announced to commence on Monday next, subscribers for the series having the privilege of securing seats without extra charge. The popular and celebrated prima donna Elvira Brambilla, will appear for the first time at this house on that evening. With this addition, the opera troupe will become as complete and perfect as it is possible to make it, and if the public are dilatory in their support, they must expect to lose, for a long time, the enjoyment of Italian operas.

EUREKA THEATRE.—Wheatleigh seems to be thriving tolerably well, considering the apathy among theatre-goers, generally, at present. The performers are all first-rate, and the plays selected quite enticing. The grand tableaux at the conclusion of the evening's performance, is alone worth the price of admission.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Poncefort is gradually winning his way in public estimation. As "Enoch Arden," the past week, he made quite a successful hit. In this piece, he is well and ably supported by Mrs. Edwin.

INSURANCE.—The Germania Insurance Company is one of the most reliable institutions of the kind on this coast. As an instance of the fairness and promptness of meeting claims, we can evidence the fact that the widow of Wilhelm Viereck received the amount of \$2,000, a few days after the death of her husband—the Company foregoing the privilege of 60 days' grace accorded them by law. Mr. Bernhard Gattell is the controller, and his management of affairs is very satisfactory. The office of this Company is at 519 Montgomery street.

MIRRORS.—The show rooms of Rosenbaum & Co. are attracting much attention just now, from the grand display of mirrors made from the patent-silvered French plate glass. The glass is of extraordinary thickness, and the coating at the back is composed of a substance that cannot be washed or rubbed off—in fact, no protection whatever is needed for the back, as in the ordinary article. The superiority of this patent glass in brilliancy and durability is apparent at sight, a statement which can be verified by calling at the agency, 421 and 423 Battery street.

HOMESTEADS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Middleton & Son will offer for sale, on Monday next, 200 homestead lots, situated near the Willows, and close to the Market street railroad. The improvements in this section warrant the assumption that this property will augment considerably in value in an incredibly short time. Call at Middleton's, and get a map of the property.

SWEETS.—Candies of the best quality and lowest prices, can be had at Lelong's confectionery store, 413 Davis street.

CITY EXPRESS.—Letters and parcels promptly delivered to any part of town, by Carnes's express. Office, Loomis's news depot, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

NOTICE.—W. Worthington is prepared to receive orders for sign or ornamental painting, at 735 Market street. Paints, oils, etc., for sale in suitable quantities.

PRODUCE.—Atchison & Co., 7 Occidental Market, always have a stock of fresh articles of consumption. Purchasers are not charged for delivery.

Trinkt Dr. Hostetter's Magenbitters. Es ist das beste Mittel gegen Unverdaulichkeit.

Herr C. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearny street, wäscht und färbt, offerirt sein wohlverdienendes Geschäft von zwei Wäschern, Spitzen, Bänder, Stickereien, Knöpfe u. s. w. zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

Herr Silber hat die Billards übernommen und wird diesen Erholungsplatz nächsten Sonntag dem Publikum eröffnen. Sein großes Museum ist jetzt an diesem Platz.

Das immense Waarenlager der Herren Newman Bros., Importeure u. Händler von Holz- und Weizenwaaren, Nos. 406 und 408 Battery street, ist wirklich der Mühe werth, im Augenblick zu nehmen. Die Firma hat ihre Einfuhr in Europa und den Staaten selbst befragt und ist deshalb in Stande billig zu verkaufen.

Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Lammever, 325 Bush street, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

Der eine Woche lang den Staub in San Francisco eingeschleppt, der jetzt sich wohl einen Tag die frische, reine Luft zu genießen. Herr Karl Schwarz hat den Reis Stadt Part, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und den selben für die Reise u. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Concert. Die Ferry Boote gehen täglich von Ede Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfang der Marktestraße ab, wann erfirst man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

Italian Opera Season,

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION!

The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected a combination of the principal Operatic Artists now in California, which will enable him to present in rapid succession a series of Grand Operas in a style never before attempted in any city in the United States, nor surpassed in the principal cities of Europe.

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,

Prima Donna Soprano;

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

Prima Donna Contralto;

SIGNOR GIOVANNI SERIGLIA,

Primo Tenore;

SIGNOR DOMO ORLANDINI,

Primo Baritone;

SIG. F. MORELLI,

Baritone.

SIGNOR FOSATI,

Primo Basso Profundo.

SIG. B. BARILLI,

Basso.

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Conducted by Mr. A. Ross, Jr.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP

will be dispatched on the 18 of

July 1865.

July 18, GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge.

From Folom Street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS!

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure blood produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and bring the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System.

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

Beware of Counterfeits. Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,

301 and 303 Battery Street, Corner of Clay.

San Francisco.

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices!

The undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at

NO. 318 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO,

Where he has on hand a large stock of

Ladies' Fancy Goods!

Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings,

ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES,

And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsteds Work manufactured at the shortest notice.

Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness.

E. GOLDSMITH,

No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush.

July 18-3m

OAKLAND FERRY.

FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY

June 19, until further notice, the hours of departure will be as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):

San Antonio, Oakland, Oakland Point, San Francisco.

6:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 8:10 A. M., 8:30 A. M.

7:50 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 9:10 A. M., 9:30 A. M.

9:50 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 11:00 A. M.

11:30 A. M., 12:00 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 1:00 P. M.

1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:10 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

3:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:10 P. M., 4:45 P. M.

5:35 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 5:55 P. M., 6:30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7:45, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45, A. M.

1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, and 6:30 P. M. Leave San Antonio

and Oakland, 6:50, 7:50, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30,

3:00, 4:00, and 5:15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground

near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty

of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and

everything in good order. A man always in attendance to

take care of the grounds.

An EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings,

leaving San Antonio at 9:20 P. M., Oakland at 6:40 P. M.,

and San Francisco at 11:30 P. M.

From near the Foot of Market Street on

the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio, Oakland, San Francisco.

6:30 A. M., 7:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

10:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

3:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M.

The rates of freight and passage the same on both

routes.

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each

landing, free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.

Je 23 GEO. GOSS, Superintendent.

THE GREAT SUNDAY RESORT!!

THE WILLOWS,

F. GILBERT, Proprietor.

Unequaled Attraction,

ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES!!

Sunday, June 25th

GILBERT'S EXCELSIOR MUSEUM!

WAX STATUARY,

COSMORAMA,

RARE OUT DOOR SPORTS FOR PRIZES!

GRAND CONCERT & BALL!

DO NOT FORGET SUNDAY, JUNE 25th!

Come One, Come All!

Je 23

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR, OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1865.

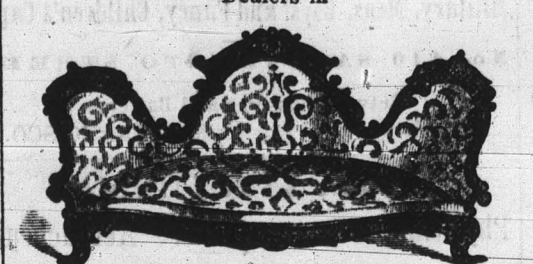
THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Horticultural Products, Minerals, Ores and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods from the 15th of July to the 2d of August. Fruits, Flowers, Agricultural and Horticultural productions will be received until the day of opening. The several transportation companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them. All articles forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," San Francisco. All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.
Josiah Moulton, D. A. Macdonald,
James R. Deane, C. S. Higgins,
A. A. Snyder, David Dwyer,
W. W. Hanscom, H. K. Cummings,
Edward Duncan, J. W. Reay,
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E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in



Furniture BEDDING MATTRESSES
&c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

KNICKERBOCKER DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 643 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned would call the attention of

the Ladies of San Francisco to his immense

Stock of Dry Goods, of every description, which

he will sell

AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER

ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES'

AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Don't forget to call before purchasing

elsewhere.

J. JOSEPH & CO.,

my 26-3m

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

FOR THE...

MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where

every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly

at

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufactory of P.

Liessefeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting

Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing

any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster

Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments

can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided

with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of

the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided,

and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on

visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHLMYER,

N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apol House

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Fiscal-Jahr 1865-1866.

(Juli 1, '65 bis Juli 1, '66.)

Personal Property Taxes nun fällig.

In Uebereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen

der anzuwendenden Statuten wird hiermit bekannt

gemacht, daß die Assessor Rolle am heutigen

Tage empfangen wurde—die Staats-, Stadt- und

County-Steuern für das Fiscal-Jahr 1865-1866

(endend Juli 30 1866), nun fällig und zahlbar

sind, und daß die Gesetze in Bezug deren Collection

streng gehandhabt werden.

Nach den Gesetzesvorschriften werden allen, bis am

ersten Montag im August, noch nicht eingezahlten

Beträgen zwei und ein halb Prozent beigefügt und

an allen unbegahlten Beträgen am ersten Montag

im September werden noch weitere zwei und ein

halb Prozent hinzugefügt.

Zu irgend einer Zeit nach dem ersten Montag im

August ist es die Pflicht des Taxcollectors so viel

Personal- oder Grundbesitzguthum mit Verfalltag zu

legen und zu vertheilern, um die Personal Property

Tax des oder der Rückständigen, nebst den aus der

Vertheilung erwachsenen Kosten zu decken. Dampfer,

Schiffe oder Wasserfahrzeuge irgend einer Art

sind "Personal Property."

Wenn Anweisungen für den zu zahlenden Betrag

ausgegeben werden, so wird nicht eher dafür

rechtfertigt, als die dieselben honortirt sind.

Tax-Pflicht ist sofort zu haben.

Charles M. Stern,

Tax-collector der Stadt u. County San Francisco

Tax-collector's Office, Juli 3, 1865.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,
CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000.
ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.
R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.
B. BOTSCHLIDT, Actuary.
HENRY B. PLATT, President.
J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS:
Adams, Blinn & Co., Lumber Dealers;
Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinkelspiel
& Co.;
Zachariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney
& Co.;
J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Bros.;
John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell;
James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law;
A. J. Bowie, Physician;
J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.;
J. H. Baird, Merchant;
J. A. Donohoe, of